

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 20

Chinook, Alberta, Thursdav. July 30 h 1936

No. 64

Canvis Strip 17 x 5 inches	.45c
Sheeting 81 inches	.55c
Men's Fall Hats at 50 per cent Reduction	
Windbreakers	\$1.75
Corn Syrup 10 lbs	.69c
Dairy Salt 50 lbs	\$1.00
Plums baskets	.69c
Potatoes 7 lbs	.25c
Coffee R. & W. in tins	.39c
Gallon Vinegar & Jar	\$1.00
Macaroni 5 lbs	.32c
All kinds of Fruit over the week end	

Acadia Produce Co.

COAL and WOOD

Jim Aitken

Week - end Special

1 pkg one minute Tapioca, 1 tin Scup, 1 tin Corn, 1 tin Peas, 1 bar Toilet Soap, 1 lb Coffee, 1 Cup & Saucer, all for	\$1.00
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Binler Canvas, Rivets, Staples, Cold Chisels, Punches, etc. on hand.

BANNER HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

SPECIAL

Ford power plant complete with gas tank, governor, pulley, radiator, & complete with frame, \$35.00

We have a Good Supply of Tractor Oils and Fuels.

I. H. C. & JOHN DEERE Repairs on hand.

COOLEY BROS.

Collholme Council Held Meeting

A meeting of the Council of Collholme M. D. was held Saturday, July 4th, at 1.30 p.m. Minutes as read by Secretary be adopted.

That we allow all Relief cases as revised by the Inspector to stand as reported, until recipients protest the decision of the Relief investigator.

That all owners be informed that any wire loose on the ground the Council is going to roll also take posts for safe keeping, and charge owners the cost.

That the financial Statement as read be accepted.

That we lease hay on sec. 19 26 9 N. W. 17 26 9 and N. W. 36 27 7-4 at \$1.60 per head

That we lease W 1/2 35-27-9 at \$5.00 per Quarter.

That we pay accounts as funds allow \$221 60

That we adjourn

Resolved

Whereas we find that owing to drought and grasshoppers the crops in this district have been destroyed, and whereas the chance of getting feed for the stock is becoming hopeless, we the Council of the Municipal District of Collholme No 243 hereby ask

That the Provincial Government urgently make preparation to help the people, and we the Council recommend to the Government, that they give to any ratepayer who wishes to move Free Freight and sufficient help to move with also a guarantee loan or any help that the government see fit so that he may get established, a fresh, for the first year.

That for those ratepayers who still wish to stay, make some provisions for sufficient domestic stock, and any stock that is surplus to be taken out to feeding quarters for the winter, or sold, as the Government see fit, or if it would be any advantage to the Government in carrying out this programme for the Council to resign, they would tender their resignation

The Chinook Women's Institute will hold their 21st Anniversary meeting in the School on August 6th. The Cereal Institute have accepted an invitation to be present and any other visitors will be welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Berry and son, Mr. Jacob Berry, of Louisville, Kentucky, left by motor for Fairview, Peace River, where they will visit at the home of their daughter, and son in law, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Vanhook.

WEEK - END SPECIALS

Tomatoes large tins	3 for	.39c
Carnation Milk tall tins each		.11c
Pork & Beans	3 tins	.27c
Jelly Powders	5 pkg	.25c
Strawberry & Rhubarb Jam		.45c
Fresh Dates	3 lbs	.25c
Quart Jars	per doz	\$1.43
Fresh Fruits & Vegetables in stock.		
Avon Beauty Products handled here.		

Chinook Trading Co.

Mrs. A. E Roberts who has been visiting at Red Deer with her daughter, Mrs. Bjorsvik returned Monday.

Mr A. J. Mumford of Yellow Grass, Sask. was at Chinook this week looking after this part of his district.

Mr. A. J. Given, of Drumheller, visited his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Isbister, on Sunday.

LETHBRIDGE EXPERIMENTAL STATION WEEKLY LETTER

Crested Wheat Grass
LETHBRIDGE, June 28—A letter came in the Experimental Farm mail this morning asking for advice as to the best way to secure a stand of crested wheat grass for a lawn and on a larger area where it is desired to seed down for pasture. Letters of this kind are received so frequently that it is thought advisable to discuss the seeding of crested wheat grass in this week's letter.

This grass is very drought resistant if it becomes well established, but when in the seedling stage it is quite easily killed by excessive drought and heat. For this reason, it is best to seed it very early in the spring or in the fall. On extensive seedings made by the Station last fall and this spring, the best results are from fall seedings made just before freeze-up, but very early spring seedings are also good. The plants are not as far advanced however, and undoubtedly would not start so dry weather so well as those from fall seedings.

Dates of seeding tests made by the Department and reported in the Dominion Department of Agriculture Pamphlet No. 197-N-8, support the recommendation of early spring or fall seedings. Quoting from this pamphlet: "Crested wheat should be sown as early in the spring as possible. This is an important point which cannot be emphasized too strongly—The next best time to sow crested wheat grass is in the fall of the year—Dates of seeding tests made every two weeks throughout this season over a period of three years at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, have shown that good stands have been obtained every month of the growing season, but seed sown between June 15 and August 15 frequently fail to produce a crop."

For a lawn the land could be summer-fallowed which would permit it to be well levelled so as to make a satisfactory lawn. It is well to work the soil down so it will be firm before seeding. The same treatment is satisfactory for fields, but the matter of controlling soil drifting is important where fields have been thoroughly worked. The lawn should be seeded heavily by broadcasting and raised in rows covered with a thin coat of straw or fine manure to prevent drifting during the winter.

A late seeding of grain can be made on larger fields about the first of August for drift protection if fall seedings are to be practised, and success has also been obtained from drilling directly into the stubble. The ordinary grain drill is satisfactory for seeding fields. Pastures require from 10 to 15 pounds of seed per acre, but where planting for seed protection, it is usually sown to seed in rows about 3 feet apart which requires about 3 pounds per acre. The seed should be planted more than half an inch in depth.

A pamphlet entitled "Crested Wheat Grass" may be obtained from the Extension and Publicity Branch of Agriculture, Ottawa, which deals with the care of this crop.

Chuck Roast of Beef .10c
Cottage Rolls per lb .25c
Veal Cuts now on hand
Our New Wall Paper
Samples have arrived, come in and look them over.
Prices from .10c up per roll,
Bring in your hides and horsehair. Highest prices.

Chinook Meat Market

Let us Supply You With Your

Printing Requirements

The Chinook Advance

The Basic National Problem

Much food for thought is contained in a series of interviews with leading citizens scattered across the Dominion on the subject of the five major national problems which Canada faces and must solve if recovery from depression conditions is to be placed on a firm foundation and made permanent, published by the Financial Post during the spring months and later reproduced in booklet form.

The interviewed comprised leaders of great Canadian industries, public men, heads of public utilities, professors and students of economics, leaders in women's work, prominent journalists, heads of corporations and other well known figures in the national realm, both east and west. They were asked to name what they considered the five major problems facing the country today and their proposed solutions.

A synopsis of these interviews reveals a lack of unanimity, not only as to what courses should be pursued to consolidate the gains which have been made in the last 18 months to ensure a continued upward trend of the national economic graph, but even as to what constitute the paramount problems which have to be faced and dealt with.

Among the interviewed over 20 issues were raised as the most important impediments to speedy or even complete recovery but it is interesting to note that nearly one half rated relief and unemployment as the No. 1 problem, with the necessity of developing new markets for Canadian commodities and services both abroad and at home ranking in second place. From that point a wider divergence of opinion as to order of priority is noted on such problems as excessive cost of government, the railway and transportation problem, Canada's international relationships, immigration, public health matters, a renaissance of Christian principles and business and moral ethics and so on.

While the predicament of the agricultural industry and the plight of the farmer is given some attention by a number of the interviewed leaders, including some of the Eastern industrial magnates, it is somewhat disappointing to find that its position as the keystone of the economic arch is not given the recognition that it deserves and it remains for Professor J. E. Lattimer of Macdonald College, P.Q. to give the question its proper relationship to the entire national outlook.

Professor Lattimer lists the five major problems of the country as: 1, National credit; 2, Unbalanced budgets; 3, Transportation; 4, Unemployment and Relief; 5, Agriculture, but not necessarily in that order of importance, for he says in words worthy of repetition:

"Few discussions leave agriculture entirely off the list. Yet so seldom has the position of agriculture in the national economy been discussed in detail that further treatment of this point is warranted. Another reason why agriculture should be treated in some detail is that the problems enumerated are interrelated. The major cause of the persistence of depression and unemployment is the discrepancy which has prevailed for six years between the prices of farm products and the prices of some other goods resulting in the low purchasing power of farmers in general. Hence it is almost correct to say that instead of five major problems there is only one, out of which the four others emerge.

"Depressions do not cause unemployment. It is unemployment which causes depression. This is bound to occur in an era of specialization. Production by specialists increases volume in the aggregate but necessitates a price relationship allowing goods to be exchanged in such quantities that employment is general.

"When farming is prosperous employment is more regular, relief lists less exacting, trade more brisk, freight volume greater, budgets balanced more easily and the national credit more secure. This is the way that the other four problems emerge from the chief difficulty—the discrepancy in prices."

While few in Western Canada will disagree with the foregoing conclusions as enunciated by the professor of agricultural economics at Macdonald College, Prof. Lattimer steps on more debatable ground when he offers his solution for the problem. He points out there are two alternatives, one, to raise the prices of farm products to the level of other goods and the other, "by reduction of the prices of those goods now on the high level in order to lower the cost of farm products and thereby enable these goods to compete in the export market," and forthwith pronounces himself in favor of the latter course.

In thus committing himself the worthy professor is allying himself with the "low price" school of thought, a theory which, whether economically sound or not, is not by any means a popular conception of the solution of this problem and moreover a solution which is open to question.

Finds Dead Volcano

Manitoba Man Happens Across Extinct Volcano Cone

Manitoba has an extinct volcano cone. The discovery was made by Harry N. Hawes, Dauphin prospector, who produced samples of volcanic lava and lime carbonate deposits to back up his discovery.

The extinct crater was found in the Boggy Creek district north of Roblin, within the borders of Duck Mountain forest reserve and 210 miles northwest of Winnipeg. Five distinct streams were traced from the cone to form a lava bed many feet deep. Close by was found a mineral hot spring.

Raised edges of the now inverted cone were said to be a quarter of a mile in diameter and 200 feet deep.

Some people would rather be lied to about themselves than to know the truth.

Be careful of your thoughts for they are liable to break into words at any time.

Less than 1 per cent. of the children in the elementary schools of London are poorly fed.

Amazing Young Linguist

Child Prodigy Startles Her State With Her Vocabulary

If it is true, as the linguists say, that you can get along nicely with a vocabulary of 500 words, Carol Lynn Rowe, 2½ years old, should have no trouble.

Already, the child prodigy of Creston, Iowa, who at 20 months amazed her state with a vocabulary of 600 words, has a thorough knowledge and use of 2,000 words, and the list is increasing every day.

So rapid has been her progress with the English language that she is already learning a little German, and French, Italian and Spanish are to be taken up later.

Fixing His Age

Visitor: "How old are you, sonny?" Boston Boy: "That's hard to say, Sir. According to my latest school tests, I have a psychological age of 11 and a moral age of 10. Anatomically, I'm 7; mentally, I'm 8. But I suppose you refer to my chronological age. That's 8—but nobody pays any attention to that these days!"

Books were published in 106 languages in Russia in the last year.



Viny Memorial

Million Dollar Edifice Designed By Canadian Artist

The great white expanse of the memorial, with its twin pylons soaring 138 feet into the sky, was designed by Walter Allward, Canadian sculptor-artist, who sketched it in two minutes on the back of an envelope 14 years ago and brought it to completion with the aid of thousands of skilled artisans.

Huge blocks of stone, on which are enrolled the names of 11,000 Canadian soldiers still listed as "missing," were brought from the ancient quarry of Spalato, Yugoslavia, where the Roman emperor Diocletian obtained materials for building his palaces in 300 A.D.

The main figure of the memorial is an allegorical group depicting "Canada mourning her dead," while other figures representing Truth, Justice, Knowledge, Peace and the Spirit of Sacrifice stand guard over the sleeping warriors buried in the surrounding battle fields of 20 years ago.

Where Japan Exels

Higher Education Is Placed Within Reach Of All

Some things they do better in Japan. One is public education. There the best education is given by the public authorities. The son of the rich man and the son of the poor man mingle. Who gains most by the contact you can figure out for yourself. University fees amount to £12 a year. That places higher education within the range of all. The Japanese workman beats his English competitor with something besides low wages. Education may be "the something."—London Daily Herald.

Competition For British

Japanese Merchants Make Flags And Medals For Coronation

Japanese merchants in the Far East are preparing for the King's coronation next year, and are seeking orders for flags, bunting, medals and picture postcards to be sold in the empire markets.

British traders who believe that only British-made Union Jacks should be hoisted in a British colony find that quotations from English manufacturers are much higher than the prices offered by Japanese dealers.

A Qualified Nurse

Princess Arthur of Connaught is the only fully qualified nurse in the Royal Family. Brought up very quietly, Princess Arthur developed a mind of her own after marriage. She is said to have thrown into the sea on her honeymoon voyage—with her bridegroom's consent—about 40 black velvet hats that had been chosen for her by sedate relatives, states the News of the World.

The United States produces 90 per cent. of the world's finished silk goods.

Deep Sea Mystery

Strange Disappearance Of Ship That Set Sail From Scotland To Canada

An inquiry opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne into one of the strangest sea mysteries of modern times.

Built on the Tyne side for service on the Great Lakes, the motorship Joseph Medill sailed for Montreal in view of the nature of the design, being all-welded. She had a practically flat bottom. She carried no wireless beyond a small receiving set, for picking up weather reports.

The Joseph Medill, en route to Toronto, was specially exempted from carrying a wireless transmitter in view of the nature of the voyages for which she was designed.

Two days after the Joseph Medill left the Tyne she was reported off Calithness. Five days later she passed the Slaveren Fjord bound for Bergen, Norway. Neither the master of the Slaveren Fjord nor any of his officers noticed anything unusual about the Medill.

But she was never heard of again and 16 people disappeared with her.

Before the court of inquiry O. L. Bateson, appearing for the board of trade, suggested possible reasons for the loss of the vessel. In order of improbability they were:

Collision: It was highly improbable that two vessels should sink without any report, he said.

Fire: This possibility was remote, as a fire at sea, especially in the Atlantic ocean, was almost certain to be wrecked.

Strife: The Newfoundland and Labrador coasts are sparsely populated and little visited.

Ice: This the board of trade considered the most probable as an increased number of icebergs was reported about this time.

Chalk River Boys' Band

Interesting Story Of The Leader Who Developed Juvenile Aggregation

When the Chalk River, Ont., Boys' Band steps onto the platform at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto it will be led by its founder, a former relief camp worker, W. Ormiston, working last summer at relief project 40 at nearby Petawawa on the upper Ottawa river, used to walk to this town and play any musical instrument anyone would lend him. He can play about a dozen instruments.

Small boys liked him and were interested in his playing. Ormiston suggested a boy's band, but the boys' fathers shrugged their shoulders. Bands, they suggested, cost money and they had none to spare. Ormiston sold his personal belongings, bought a round-trip ticket to Toronto and came back with \$2,500 worth of instruments. He had talked a company executive into believing he could sell them.

He trained the band, 24 boys, the youngest eight, and started giving concerts. Townsmen, impressed, bought the instruments as Ormiston had predicted. The band, trained intensively for a year, will go to Toronto in the fall, confident of making a good showing. Ormiston is now a paid bandmaster.

SELECTED RECIPES

BRAN MUFFINS

Makes 1½ dozen Muffins
½ cup butter
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons molasses
2 eggs
1 cup milk
2 cups Quaker flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ tablespoon salt
2½ cups Quaker Natural Bran
1 cup raisins.

Method—Cream the butter; add sugar. Cream thoroughly together. Beat eggs; add molasses and milk. Add to butter and sugar mixture. Add bran and raisins, then flour, baking powder and salt, sifted together. Bake in well-greased muffin pans in hotoven about 425 degrees F. Reduce to 375 degrees F. after 10 minutes.

Pick Your Shade

Visitor (to seance): "I want to talk to Mr. Brown."
Attendant: "What Mr. Brown?"
Visitor: "I cannot remember his first name, but he is into lately deceased."

Attendant to Medium: "Please show the gentleman some of the latest shades of Browns."

Senior Students of Essex, England, are supplied with free bicycles if they live far from school.

"Avenue Kipling" is the title to be given shortly to a street in Ypres in memory of Rudyard Kipling.

No one knows the age limits of turtle or tortoises. 2161

Debt Adjustment

Statement By T. C. Davis, Attorney-General, Saskatchewan

A pamphlet relative to debt adjustment and the disposal of the 1936 crop of Saskatchewan has been published by the Government. The following statement relative thereto has been issued by Hon. T. C. Davis, Attorney-General.

The Debt Adjustment Board of the Province of Saskatchewan maintains an office in each Judicial Centre of each Judicial District. Representatives of the board are, therefore, available in every district in the province.

If any person desires to make application for debt adjustment or requires the services of the Board or any of its officials, facilities of which are free, such services will be furnished upon request directed to the board by letter or otherwise, either to its head office in Regina or to its representative in the district.

The government believes that the sooner business conditions generally get back to normal the better it will be for all, and, having this objective in view, it earnestly desires to exert every effort within its power to assist all who are in distress to return to a self-supporting basis as quickly as possible.

Disposal Of 1936 Crop

It is the desire of the government of Saskatchewan, therefore, that, from the proceeds of the 1936 crop, there should be paid first, the expenses in connection with harvesting the same, second, seed grain advances in respect to the 1936 crop, then, the farmer should provide for the maintenance of himself and his family until next harvest; thereafter, he should provide for feed requirements and for seed and seedling operations until next harvest. After he has done this, he should improve his own credit to the fullest possible extent by taking care of his obligations.

Law With Respect To Disposal Of The 1936 Crop

The law of the province provides that, notwithstanding the terms of any agreement for sale or any mortgage or any lease entered into based upon an agreement for sale or mortgage, the farmer is obliged to deliver only a one-third share of the crop, from which share he is entitled to pay one year's taxes. This restriction does not apply to leases where one person owns land and leases it to another, either for a cash rental or upon a share of crop basis. This last mentioned type of share of crop lease is governed by the provisions of The Crop Payments Act.

General Powers Of The Board

If any person in the province desires any additional relief other than that already provided for by the law above referred to, such person should apply to the nearest representative of the Debt Adjustment Board stating the circumstances surrounding his case and the relief he desires to obtain. The Board will deal with every case upon its merits.

The government appreciates the fact that crop conditions in the Province of Saskatchewan this year are far from favourable; in large sections there will be no crop at all; in other sections there will be a very limited crop; in many sections of course crop conditions will be normal.

Conditions of this character are sure to produce many difficulties and the Government urgently desires to establish security against hardship in every case requiring such assistance.

Last year a statement respecting the disposition of the 1935 crop was issued on behalf of the government. Once again this year, a similar statement is being issued copies of which are available at the office of every municipal secretary in Saskatchewan, the office of each representative of the Debt Adjustment Board in every Judicial Centre. In Local Improvement Districts copies may be secured from officials of the Department of Municipal Affairs. They may be obtained also from representatives of the Department of Agriculture, or from any department of the government.

The government requests that all parties concerned secure copies of this circular and urge all persons who may be in doubt with respect to any matter whatsoever relating to debt adjustment, disposal of the crop, etc., to get into contact immediately with representatives of the Board. The service is free and confidential. Representatives of the Board will be sent to the individual farmer for the purpose of discussing his problems with them.

T. C. Davis, Attorney-General.

There are two kinds—those who do things without a fuss and those who fuss without doing things.

World rubber shipments in 1934 totalled 1,010,000 tons, and exceeded those of all previous years.

EXTRA CORD PLIES
Under the Tread

ONLY Firestone gives you all the extra features of Two Extra Cord Plies under the tread, Gum-Dipped safety locked Cords and Safety Tread with the new extra rider strip. Together these give you 25% longer non-skid mileage life At No Extra Cost. Replace this, worn tires now. See your nearest Firestone Dealer today.



Has Oldest Living Thing

Age Of Tree In Australia Said To Be 12,000 Years

Queensland, Australia, claims to have the oldest living thing on earth. It is a macrozamia, a tree about twenty feet in height and estimated to be more than 12,000 years old.

In the Tamborine Mountain reserve there is a whole grove of macrozamia, the youngest of them being three feet in height and 3,000 years old. When Professor Chamberlain, of Chicago University, was appointed to collect data concerning macrozamia in various parts of the world, he travelled all over the globe, and the largest specimen he had seen prior to coming to Queensland was between six and seven feet in height and was found in South Africa.

He was amazed therefore, when he found in the Tamborine Mountain reserve a grove of macrozamia which measured over twenty feet in height, and whose ages he estimated to be between 12,000 and 15,000 years. The largest macrozamia which Professor Chamberlain had ever seen, and weighing eighty-five pounds, as against the South African record of thirty-five pounds, contained 151 seeds, and these were sent to America. One seed was planted in each of America's 151 national parks. Now each of the seeds has germinated, so that a descendant of Queensland's macrozamia is now growing in each of the national parks of America.

Customs Exemption Law

Canadians Purchasing Goods In U.S. Under Free Entry, Must Stay 48 Hours

Dissatisfaction and irritation on the part of Canadians purchasing goods in the United States and seeking free entry under the \$100 exemption law has come to the attention of Hon. J. L. Halsey, minister of national revenue. The minister was informed some American stores had advised Canadian customers they could bring in any goods not prohibited without the necessity of a 48-hour stay in the United States.

The Canadian tariff requires absence from Canada of 48 hours before such purchases may be brought in free of duty and customs officers at the border are bound to enforce this provision.

Their competition is plenty stiff now, but as recently as 1848 there wasn't a single industrial company in the Japanese empire, nor an electric wire, an insurance policy, a bank building or a printing press.

The best people are the ones your wife knew before she was married.

ITCH
STOPPED IN A MINUTE
Are you tormented with the itching caused by eczema, rashes, athlete's foot, eruptions, or other skin afflictions? For quick and lasting relief use cooling, antiseptic, liquid O. C. D. skin preparation. It soothes, soothes, soothes, soothes. Stop the most intense itching instantly. A 35c trial bottle, at drug stores, gives 100% relief.

Save "LEFT-OVERS" with
Appleford's Presto PACK WAXED TISSUE
MORE CONVENIENT TO USE....
Just hang a package in your kitchen. You'll be delighted with its convenience... for, with one hand, you can easily extract a single sheet at a time leaving the other hand free to hold the "left-over" being wrapped.



Warehouses at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

Iron the Easy Way
COLEMAN
SAVES HUNDREDS OF IRON

Why You Should Have It

1. Cleans iron in 1/2 hour to 1 hour.
2. Lights instantly.
3. Heats in a few seconds.
4. Quickly ready for use.
5. Maintains even heat.
6. Hottest at the point of use.
7. Irons with less effort.
8. Saves 1/2 hour or more a day.
9. No need to build up heat.
10. No ash to carry.

How you can have it
 Now you can have it at special price in any part of the world. Write to Coleman Iron Works, Ltd., 100, Queen's Road, London, W. 1, England. Write to Coleman Iron Works, Ltd., 100, Queen's Road, London, W. 1, England. Write to Coleman Iron Works, Ltd., 100, Queen's Road, London, W. 1, England.

Thou Shalt Not Love

— A NOVEL BY —
 GEORGIA GRAIG

CHAPTER II.—Continued

"They'll spoil their figures," Starr told herself, and knew she was laughing at herself, too. She was yearning for just such a meal. Starr Ellison—hungry!

She turned sharply when some one touched her arm, looked up to see a girl of about her own age standing timidly before her. But the girl was not well dressed as Starr was, with her carefully preserved talleur. There had been a faint attempt to "look nice," Starr could see that, but how could any girl look nice in clothing that was frayed almost past the wearing point? And her cheeks were gaunt, pale beneath the spots of rouge.

"I—I hope you won't mind me—speaking to you, Miss," she said huskily. "But I've been looking for somebody—Oh, I can't stand it any longer—being so hungry. . . I've been looking and looking for a job, but—" Her voice broke. The pathetic girl did not need to explain to Starr that she was not a regular feminine panhandler.

"The irony of it! But of course, Starr understood at once. She had forgotten, for the time being, that to the casual observer she still looked like a girl used to ermines and orchids.

"Am so sorry!" she said impulsively. "But you see, I can't—" The dying of hope in the girl's eyes, her painful confusion, were too much. "Wait a minute!" she said, as her gloved hands fumbled at her purse, a smart looking purse that she had picked up in Cairo on the last dreadful trip and was using now because it was the last one left. She took a quick inventory of its contents, and handed the girl a quarter. That would leave—she didn't dare count the thin wad of dollar bills. But they would keep her going for a night or two.

The girl was choking her thanks. "You won't be sorry," she said as she took the coin with trembling fingers. "And I hope you'll never know, Miss—"

Starr was not hearing her. She was hardly heading down the cross street—toward the employment agencies. She dared not look back at the girl. That starving girl might be herself before long unless. . . "There may be worse things in the world at that," she was murmuring, "than having only six months to live."

Yes, and there was a bit of comfort in the thought that there might be better things than having an opportunity to go back to Mrs. Mahoney's rooming house that night—unless she could—that unspeakably drab place. Would she ever forget, could she, how often she had sat on the edge of her narrow, rickety bed back there, staring at the faded wall paper, the bureau with the ragged-edged scarf that was never clean, the dingy, hopeless-looking marquisette curtains, and thought—of so much that she wanted to forget and could not?

Determinedly Starr marched on and turned down Sixth Avenue toward the agencies. What else could she do? That was all that life had resolved itself into in the past weeks, making the rounds of them day after day, or hoping, desperately, that the next day a job would materialize or something happen to break her luck, the luck that had ruined her so long, now. The luck that had not been satisfied with taking her father from her, but finally had taken his last cent, too, until now his daughter—his doomed daughter!—was here alone in a strange town. She was trying to make a go of what was left of her own life, far from their friends in the home town where Starr had feared some of them might insist on helping her. But they would have been the last straw. Charity?

It was the same old story, and the afternoon had almost slipped by, with Starr feeling that her feet must be all blisters, when she reached the place she always left to the last—the worst agency of them all. Even in her desperation she hesitated in the dingy doorway, staring at the dirty arrow that pointed her way upward to the place from which she cringed. But taking her courage in her hands, she climbed the steps and went into the dusty, half-lighted room where the same henna blonde woman, with apparently the same mascara and heavy rouge she had worn since the first day Starr had seen her, sat behind the cluttered desk. The woman glanced up at her and shook her head.

"Nothing," she said wearily, and then her shoulders shrugged. "Fraid you're wastin' your time and mine comin' here, dearie. We—"

"But there must be something—surely!" Starr burst out desperately. "I told you I was a good secretary. I am!—but I'll do anything. Anything!"

The woman's rouged lips were smiling oddly as she glanced up at the girl, that glance calculating, as if wondering just how much this well dressed girl, of so obviously a different type to those to whom she was accustomed, meant what she said. Starr's pale face was flushed, eager.

"Well, why'n't you say so, in the first place?" the woman asked, her tone a bit exasperated. "Here I been thinkin' maybe you was a little too nice for our jobs, dearie, and—" "But I told you!" Starr cut in, and felt her body shiver at the calculating glance and the queer laugh of the agency woman. The latter lowered her voice to say:

"You're a swell lookin' skirt, at that, an' say, baby, I got just the job. . . Swell guy, but he's plenty particular in the mind, we send him—Oh, you know, I reckon. . . You'd have to be real sweet and nice to him, dearie, and—" "Of course, I'd be nice!" Starr said breathlessly. "I never thought of being—"

The woman laughed again, her eyes crinkling in the rough creases of her cheeks, then slowly drew toward her a card index box.

"The fee," she said, "will be a little steep, maybe, but y' understand, a girl don't get a chance at bein' nice to big boys that'll maybe plaster her with foola, do they like her, see, and five iron men are cheap at the price, see? But you got to be nice. . ."

It was not so much the woman's words as her smirk. Suddenly Starr understood. She thought she was going to be sick. She didn't know what to say. But the five dollars answered the question for her. "I—I haven't that much with me," she stammered. "I—I'll be back to-morrow."

"Okay, baby, an' you'll be gettin' a bargain!" Starr didn't know how she got out of the place, nor how far she had walked in an effort to get away from it until she saw the shrubbery of Central Park looming up ahead. She still felt nauseated. She, Starr Ellison, must have fallen prey low. To be offered a job like that! She hadn't thought it possible. And yet—and yet. . . What difference did it make, after all, except that she still had pride enough to resent the thought that she looked like a girl who would even for a minute consider anything of that kind?

Still—What that agency woman had held out had offered her life, of a sort, and a chance to play. She hadn't thought of it in that light, though. She would not. Just before noon she had had never a moment's rest since. If she had given him the slightest chance, would have offered her a little chance to play. She had seen it in the eyes of that man before the Fifth Avenue show window. If she had waited just a minute more the invitation would have been on his lips. But she had run away. Now she was offered, instead of a chance to play with a man of her own sort—

She shivered at the thought and hurried on through the lower edge of the Park. She had no desire to go now to see people of leisure driving by in their rich limousines.

For the second time that day she found herself on Fifth Avenue, presently, but it was far to the north of the shopping district. The high stone wall of the Park was on one side of her, the trees shading the sidewalk, that turning into rich autumnal shades. Across the street, loomed tall skyscrapers where people lived in twenty-room apartments. Shining cars sped by, arguing the right of way to the street with the top-heavy green buses. She walked on northward.

There was no scheme in Starr's mind, only the desire to keep on walking. Certainly there was nothing better to do, and the Avenue was a pleasant place; always interesting.

She had walked farther than she

realized, and was almost opposite the Metropolitan Museum when she saw him.

There was no mistaking him, the bronzed good looks of the man who had spoken to her that noon, the set of his dark head on his wide shoulders, and the careless almost disinterested way, certain of his own masterfulness, with which he drove his maroon roadster.

He saw her at almost the exact moment she saw him. There was surprise in his eyes the moment their eyes met over the heads of the scattered walkers and the cars between. Then he grinned, straight at her, and Starr caught her breath. He was slowing down. Stopping at the next corner! He would be coming back!

How queer people could be, she thought in a breath. There, just a moment before, she had been regretting having run away from him, and right this minute there was no other thought in her mind but of doing the same thing again. Just why, she had no idea. She only knew that she must. On that single thought she had whirled as quickly as the car was brought almost to a stop. She sped up the steps of the Museum and into the safety of its maze of rooms, with a grateful sight at recognition of the fact that it was a free visiting day and the chains were down.

She was wondering if he really would come to seek her out as she wound her way through room after room, familiar with them all from many visits with her father. She smiled a little. Well, he would have a nice chase.

But Michael Fairbourne was doing no chasing. At the curb where he had pulled up for a moment, he sat still, glancing back. The girl was nowhere in sight. It did not occur to him she could have gone into the Museum. Nobody he had ever known ever had. His brow was wrinkled thoughtfully as he chewed on his lips for a moment, rummatively. He took off his hat and ran his fingers through his thick hair.

"Umm, that's funny. . . Almost like a hunch, but I'm not going chasing after her. . . If I see that girl just one more time, though, I'm going to take a shot in the dark. . . Just the type—just the type." As his foot pressed the starter and his car shot ahead, he was grimacing.

"And if I do, here's hoping she's an orphan—complete!" (To Be Continued)

Amateur Receives Praise

Garage Mechanic Astronomer Makes

His Fifth Star Discovery

The fire-tailed comet which was visible late in July was discovered by a "garage mechanic astronomer" from a "cornfield observatory." Other facts concerning Leslie Peltiers were discovered recently at Fayette, Mo., by Dr. Harlow Shapley, discoverer of the "Shapley Centre" of the Milky Way and director of the Harvard Observatory, one of the best equipped astronomical laboratories in the world.

The Harvard scientist praised "backyard" astronomers for contributing much to the development of scientific star-gazing.

"Peltiers is the champion variable star observer of the country," he said. "This is the fifth comet he has discovered in his cornfield observatory outside the village of Delepos, O."

"They say the rabbits can jump through the cracks between the corrugated iron sheets that wall his telescope. He prefers overalls to academic robes, and is called the garage-mechanic astronomer."

"An amateur, but in his early 30's, he already has discovered and accurately reported five hitherto unknown comets. Such a man looks like a first-rate astronomer to many, however simple his instruments and methods."

Not as spectacular as Halley's comet, Peltiers' is the only five-tailed star that youngsters now living will ever see, Dr. Shapley explained.

Saddler Dies Famous

Studied Greek And Latin While Walking London Streets

When Joseph Robbett Churchill, saddler, walked the streets of London carrying a saddle and reading a book, people laughed at him as being a poor saddler and a dreamer. While he walked he studied Greek and Latin classics, eventually took his B.A. degree at London University and became a distinguished tutor. He has just died possessing many honors, in Burnham-on-Sen, England, Aged 71.

He (passionately) — "Nobody can deny my love for you, sweetheart." She—"I'd like to see anybody try, I've kept all your letters."

The trouble in Europe is Hit and Muss. 2161

His Majesty's Portrait FREE



Copyright—Bassano

THE makers of Bee Hive Golden Corn Syrup and Durham Corn Starch are happy to offer to their friends throughout Canada a handsome two tone reproduction of His Majesty, King Edward VIII. The portrait, (by Bassano) is one of the most recent and has been specifically designed for framing, measuring approximately 9" by 11". It is restrained and dignified and when framed will blend in perfect taste with the furnishings of the finest room. Many well deserved compliments have been received on the beautiful appearance of this portrait.

ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO. LTD.

How to Secure Free Portrait

● Send in one Bee Hive Golden Corn Syrup label and one Durham Corn Starch label with your name and address written clearly on the back of either label, along with the words—"King's Picture." Mail to the St. Lawrence Starch Co. Limited, Dept. 8, Port Credit, Ontario and your free portrait will be forwarded promptly.



K336

Speaks Nothing But Gaelic

Nova Scotia Woman 103, Has Never Learned English

Reputed to be 103 years old, Miss Catherine MacKinnon of Scotch Lake, near Sydney, Nova Scotia, who has just celebrated her birthday, has never yet had to call in a doctor and has yet to hear her first radio broadcast.

She still sews without the aid of glasses and insists on being allowed to drive the cows home from pasture every evening.

Miss MacKinnon, who claims to be the oldest spinster in the Maritimes, speaks only Gaelic, knowing not a word of English.

Gasoline From Coal

A Chain Of Plants May Be Erected In England

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin speaking before 5,000 persons at Cardiff, Wales, envisaged a chain of great plants for making gasoline coal, safe from attack.

He cited the \$27,000,000 plant of Imperial Chemical Industries at Billingham-on-Tees, which produces daily 123,000 gallons of gasoline from coal.

"If the results continue as expected," he said, "it is up to the government to build similar plants, more free from possible attack in case of war."

A piece of charcoal placed on the shelves of a refrigerator acts as an absorbent for all odors.

Beef ranks first and pork second in the preference of Americans.

Used To Be Different

Only Three Lawyers Are Prime Ministers In Canada

There was a time when there were more lawyers holding the position of provincial premier than members of any other profession. Just now it is very different. There are only three lawyer Prime Ministers in the provinces and they are all in the Maritimes. Ontario has a farmer as premier and the Conservatives in that province have chosen a farmer to lead them. Quebec has its first farmer premier though he probably should be classed as a farmer-teacher, ranking in that category along with Mr. Bracken, Manitoba's premier, who was a teacher in an agricultural college before he went into politics.

Baskatchewan has an insurance man as premier who succeeded a farmer, Mr. Gardiner, and Alberta's Mr. Abernethy was a school teacher and he followed a farmer, Mr. Reid. Mr. Pattullo of British Columbia isn't a lawyer, but he followed a farmer, Dr. Tominie, and the C.C.F. leader in that province is a clergyman, and the new Conservative leader a physician.—Lethbridge Herald.

Easy To Guess

Sir Malcolm Campbell, asked how well he could steer his Bluebird at 300 miles an hour, replied: "If you were precisely in my path a half mile ahead of me, I'd just graze you. But if you moved, it would be just too bad." (He didn't say just too bad for whom).

Blue roses were grown by Luther Burbank.

Little Helps For This Week

Say not thou, I will hide myself from the Lord, I shall not be remembered among so many people; for what is my soul among such an infinite number of creatures? Ecc. 16:17.

Among so many, can He care? Can special love be everywhere? A myriad homes, a myriad ways, And God's eye over every place? I asked; and then I thought of this—

In just that very place of His Where He hath put and keepeth you, God hath no other thing to do.

Give free play to those instincts of the heart which believe that the Creator must care for the creature. He has made, and that the only real effective care for them must be that which takes each of them into His love, and knowing it separately surrounds it with His separate sympathy. There is no one the Life-giver loses out of His sight, not one who sins so that He casts it away, not one who is not so near to Him that whatever touches them touches Him with sorrow and with joy.

Likely Made Attempt

An old lady who could not see eye to eye with the taxi driver on the question of fare, finally remarked: "Don't you try to tell me anything my good man. I haven't been riding in taxis for five years for nothing." "No," replied the driver, "but I bet you had a blasted good try!"

A music course in Braille for the blind is being offered in London.

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class mail matter.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in advance and \$2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates in The Advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy composition an extra charge is made for first week. Reading notices, 10c per count line. Legal advertising, 15c per count line for first week and 10c for each succeeding week. Cards of thanks, \$1.00.

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50c for 25 words or less per week, with 10c for each additional 5 words. Three weeks for the price of two.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

WHEAT

1 Northern	61-1-2
2 Northern	59-1-2
3 Northern	55-1-2

OATS

2 C. W.	21
Ex. 1 Feed	17



CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH

Sunday August 2nd

Sunday School 10.30 a. m.

Church Service 11.30 a. m.

"I was glad when they said unto me: Let us go unto the house of the Lord."

Come and bring your friends.

Rev. J. W. Smiley

Pastor

See me about that Hauling

Long or Short Hauls.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

M. L. CHAPMAN, Chinook

Doreta Whelan won the special prize for Compo-tite for grade V for years 1635 & 1936.

Bernice Petersen won the prize for grade IV

Queenie Eord won the prize for grade VI.

Mr. Suiter who shipped car of cattle to Winnipeg returned Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Murray and two daughters, Winnie and Verna arrived here Wednesday to visit at the Aitken farm with the relatives from Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Proudfoot and daughter Miss Eileen, left by motor for Manville where they will spend a short vacation.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Chinook Beauty Shoppe

Marcel.....50 cts.
Reset.....25 cts.
Finger wave.....25 cts.
Shampoo.....25 cts.

Miss Betty Milligan Prop.

HOW TO MAKE AN ICE WELL

This may seem to be queer weather in which to write on the subject of storing ice, but we feel sure that many farmers shy to themselves every year at this time, "Next winter I'm going to store ice so that I can avoid some of this loss of meat and other food products." However when the winter frosts come and there is no immediate need of stored ice, and in addition one is faced with doing construction work in below zero weather, the temptation to let the matter slip is often too strong and as a result no ice is stored. Consequently we believe that right now when the need of ice is very apparent and the time is available before harvest, is a good time to make necessary preparations so that the space may be all ready for filling next winter.

The ice well refrigerator, as it has been aptly described, affords an easy and practical means of keeping many products cool during the hot days of summer and is of particular value to the dairy farmer. It consists mainly of a pit dug in the ground in which a solid block of ice is formed during freezing weather in the winter and during the summer the space left in the pit above the ice is used for cooling purposes. The moisture content in the well is very high but practically all products requiring refrigeration may be left for a reasonable length of time. Only a few products subject to the effects of moist air cannot be kept long.

Ice at this Station is stored in a room in the house with a built-in cooling room and the ice well is not used. Material for this letter, therefore, has been taken from other sources including pamphlet No. 2, W. S. Island by the department of agriculture at Ottawa and an article on ice wells from the North Dakota Experiment Station, published in a recent issue of the Montana Farmer.

Either a square or a round pit may be used though a square one is easier to build. Dimensions recommended for the latter type are 8 feet square and 4 feet deep. A depth of six feet of ice in a pit this size will last about five months in a properly constructed well in light porous soils that are well drained and free from ground water.

Water from the melting ice will drain away. In heavier soils the well needs to be dug two feet deeper and the extra depth filled with gravel or cinders to provide drainage. Root holes dug in the bottom and filled with gravel are helpful. In very heavy soils a sump hole may be needed so the water from the melting ice may be pumped out. Drainage is very important because ice melts very quickly if water is allowed to collect in the pit.

The well needs to be lined or cribbed, otherwise the action of the ice will cause the dirt to cave in and ruin the ice. Cheap lumber is used for this purpose though the lining needs to be reasonably tight to prevent the water placed for freezing from escaping.

A small shed is built over the well room and the summer rain and keep as much heat as possible from entering the pit. A tight fitting door is an important feature of the shed. This may be built of two layers of plank with three-ply of building paper in between. By building in sections the floor is easily removed for freezing in the winter. For the summer the windows, door and even the pit can be opened up early in the winter and kept open when being filled in order to get full benefit of the outside temperature.

The well is filled during cold weather by running one or two inches of cold water into the pit at a time. Leaving it to freeze solid before adding more, until the ice block reaches the desired height, when the well is covered and left until needed. A two foot space is left at the top for storing products. A snugly fitting trap door built in the centre of the floor and a wooden rack or basket suspended from pulley is helpful in lowering and raising cans of milk and other products stored in the well.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Chapman spent Thursday and Friday at Medicine Hat, and Sunday at Endiang.

Miss Lorna Chapman is holidaying at Glacier Park, Montana, with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Arpenter.

Mrs. Rideout and Mrs. Mortimer motored to Nacina Thursday to attend an Institute meeting where Mrs. Rideout gave a rug making demonstration.

Eileen Bjork left for Reno, Alberta where she expects to set up a beauty parlor. Enroute she will visit friends in Calgary for a few days.

Saturday was the day after the night before that a crowd of 100 from the surrounding district, comprised Mr. and Mrs. Warren the late newly weds of the month.

Oyen was a scene of activity last Friday when about 400 farmers and ranchers gathered together at the annual stampede. Social Credit, a good bucking horse in Alaska proved too much for the eager riders. He showed them "where to get off at," and they did in no uncertain manner. As a matter of fact no rider was good enough for him. Is the name true to him?

Last year the trend of the farmers was toward Peace River. This year several are applying for land around Brooks. Last week 8 men of the district put in applications for irrigated land. Over the week-end Messrs Milligan, Gillett, Marcy, Seger and Farnham were taken as a party and located land 10 miles north of Brooks. They plan to work it this fall.

Mr. J. B. Isbister, who has been visiting his brother, W. W. Isbister, for the past two months, left on Sunday morning, for his home in Peterborough, Ont.

SUMMER FALLOWING FOR DRIFT CONTROL

Summer-fallowing has commenced on the Experimental Station at Lethbridge and as soil drifting must always be given first consideration there, a number of methods of cultivating ploughless fallows are being tried to determine which will leave the maximum amount of stubble on the surface as a protective trash covering. All of the fields were cut with a binder last fall and, as most of the dry land crops were only fair because of drought, there is but a light stubble.

Where the stubble is clean enough for the duckfoot cultivator to operate this implement leaves most of the trash on the surface. If the duckfoot are run deeply enough to go under the root crowns of the stubble. Different depths of cultivating have been tried and about four inches seem to be satisfactory. This loosens the soil enough for the rod weeder to be used for the next cultivation.

This first cultivation, with the duckfoot and one or two subsequent cultivations with the rod weeder or duckfoot are usually sufficient here to keep the fallow clean, but in wet seasons or where perennials such as Canada thistles are present, more cultivations are required.

Russian thistles grew up in some of the stubble last fall to such an extent that the duckfoot cultivator cannot be used on these fields. The one-way disc works satisfactorily however, if used when the weeds and the top soil are dry and if run at a proper depth, leaves a good trash covering on surface.

If the one-way has been used for the first cultivation, the rod weeder is preferred for later cultivations if it will operate, as two or three times over with the one-way usually covers the trash too much unless there is a very heavy covering.

Where Russian thistles have grown so large as to handle and burning is necessary, it has not been found feasible to conduct ploughless fallows as the cultivators leave bare ploughless fallows in a dusty condition that is almost sure to drift. If a satisfactory trash cannot be left to protect the soil the fields are kept clean of weeds with the cultivator until the later part of July and then ploughed as a final preparation for the season. The ploughs are run two inches deeper than the cultivators to turn up lumpy soil.

Ploughed and ploughless fallows have been compared at the Experiment Station for eight years and there has been no significant difference in yields. Ploughless fallows permit the leaving of trash on the surface as a protection against drifting so this type of fallowing is being more widely used each year.

Coupled with strip farming, it is doing much to bring soil drifting under control.

A CALL TO THE COLORS

Drouth and crop tragedies dim the Alberta outlook but they only emphasize the need for policies which will give more security and better returns to grain growers and agriculture in general.

The cause of Agriculture must come first or collapse will ensue. At all costs the agriculture of this province and the west must be protected. And included in the program must be the price protection or the effort will fall far short of what is needed.

The Alberta Wheat Pool asks the Co-operation of all grain growers in the continuation of the fight on behalf of a better deal for western agriculture. Patronage of Pool elevators is the very best method of helping along this all-important cause.

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATOR

Listen to the Alberta Pool radio program every Sunday evening from 5:30 p. m. to 6:00 p. m. over the Foothill Network, C. F. A. C., C. J. C. A. and C. J. O. C., commencing August 2nd.

IRRIGATED PASTURES

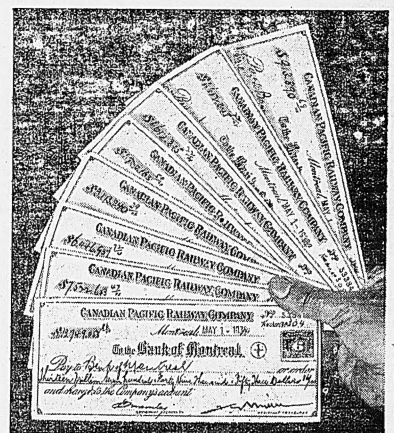
(Lethbridge Experimental Farms)
During July and August one frequently sees pasture fields being grazed by much too closely and in many instances cattle being headed on roadsides. This is always an indication that an insufficient amount of pasture has been provided for the number of stock kept, or that the pasture is not sufficiently productive. This is the reason of the year when some thought should be given to pasture requirements. An irrigation farm that does not have a certain portion of land devoted to a permanent pasture is not properly laid out, for there is probably no field that is more fertile than a permanent pasture. A field chosen for pasture purposes should be one that is easily irrigated, for the pasture should be kept in a state of high fertility. It is generally one that is expected to irrigate itself more or less, and since the land can be left unbroken for a long period of time it may be irrigated beforehand so that it may be irrigated with ease.

In making up a pasture it is important to have it contain a mixture of four grasses and one or more legumes. White Dutch Clover is probably the best legume to use although a percentage of alfalfa can be used also to good advantage. These increase the supply of soil nitrogen and thereby increase the production of the grasses.

The composition of the pasture mixture will depend, to some extent, upon the habit of growth and the slope of the land. It should also be remembered that the dominant grass in a mixture always tends to crowd out the others and in time it is likely to take almost entire possession of the land. Some grasses such as Crested Wheat Grass commences growing exceedingly early in the Spring and the inclusion of a small amount of seed of it gives earlier spring pasture. Some others, also, such as Red Top or Timothy, will stand much more flooding or excess water than others, and should therefore be included on low lying spots. A little Alsike clover can also be added to good advantage on low spots.

Twenty years ago four pasture fields directly west of the Stallfold house were seeded to different permanent pasture mixtures. Kentucky Blue grass was included in all these and today these pastures consist almost entirely of this one grass.

These pasture fields are grazed separately which we find gives them a better advantage. As soon as one is grazed sufficiently close the stock are moved while it is irrigated and given a chance to grow again.



Thirty-Six Million in One Hand

Eight cheques totalling in value no less a sum than \$36,755,630 changed hands on May 1 when the Canadian Pacific Railway paid off the balance in principal and interest due of the sixty million dollar loan contracted in 1933, and guaranteed by the Dominion Government at that time. It will be remembered that in June of that year the Canadian Pacific had to raise the sixty millions to meet maturing obligations. The money markets of the world were then feeling the full effect of the financial crisis and were closed with the result that it was not possible for a Canadian institution to borrow so large a sum on advantageous terms. The Canadian banks therefore agreed to combine in making this loan, but as an added measure of security to the banks the Dominion Government agreed to guarantee re-payment of the loan both as to principal and interest. The loan was to mature in five years, or might be paid off by the Canadian Pacific prior thereto on notice to be given to the banks. It has been paid off in full in less than three years, and the obligation of the Government to guarantee payment came to an end automatically the moment the cheques issued today were presented. Furthermore, since all interest and other charges have been paid by the Company, the entire transaction has not cost the Dominion Government one cent. The loan originally carried an interest rate of five per cent, but later this was reduced to four and a half per cent. New loans raised by the Company to pay this off were made at a still lower rate of interest.